

Today

Who Killed Ryley Grannon?
Who'll Kill the Rattlesnake?
Killing State Rights.
All About Killing, Today.

WEATHER:
CLOUDY
TONIGHT,
TUESDAY
SNOW

The Washington Times

FINAL
EDITION

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1917. [Closing Wall Street Prices.]

PRICE WITHIN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IS
ELSEWHERE, 2c.

GERMAN DESTROYERS SINK FOURTEEN SHIPS

TO SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES —FRIENDLY WARNING

You vote on a constitutional prohibition amendment today.
You favor prohibition because you don't want negro workers to have alcoholic stimulants. That is your business; you have proved your power to deal with that matter LOCALLY.

The Anti-Saloon League orders you to pass a constitutional amendment that will force upon millions of WHITE WORKERS IN THE NORTH a condition that you think necessary for your Southern COLORED LABOR.

If you pass that constitutional amendment, you will vote to force upon white labor in the North conditions that you think advisable for colored labor in the South. Don't forget that. You have the RIGHT to do it, of course.

You will also place in every Southern community crowds of FEDERAL SPIES when you pass that amendment.

A little later, thanks to Federal spies and the destruction of local self-government, you make it possible for a Republican President desiring a second election and a break in the Solid South to say to you THIS:

"That was a good idea of yours, displaying your power to compel the Northern white workmen to live as you want Southern colored workmen to live. Thanks for that amendment."

"Now, I, with the spy system that you have created, will enable THE COLORED SOUTHERN WORKMAN TO VOTE AS HE PLEASURES, something that he hasn't done hitherto."

Let Southerners remember that if today they decide that it is just and wise to apply to white workmen of the North conditions that they impose upon colored labor in the South they will have no right to complain if later on an energetic Republican decides to impose upon THEM, the white Democrats of the South, notions regarding the ballot box and the right of every man to vote as he pleases that prevail in the North.

We try to make this quite PLAIN, quite CLEAR. It is a warning given in time.

This amendment within ten years would do to many Representatives from the South what the Anti-Saloon League threatens.

It would put them politically out of business. And the Anti-Saloon League, gentlemen, FINANCED BY NORTHERN MONEY, would be the first to applaud.

SIGNS POINT TOM'ADOO AS DICTATOR OF RAILROADS

Obstacles to Treasury Head
Taking Other Responsibility
to Be Removed by Financing
Plans, Is Report.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Copyright, 1917, by New York Evening Post Company.)

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, probably will be railroad administrator. All signs point to it. As forecast in these columns a fortnight ago, President Wilson has decided upon Government control and operation of the railroads during the emergency of war, and his time has been occupied since in selecting the man for the job. Many of the most influential men in the Government have urged him to appoint the Secretary of the Treasury and there is every reason to believe that the arguments advanced in favor of Mr. McAdoo are making headway.

Mention of Mr. McAdoo for the place has been frequent in the press of late and last week a New York newspaper stated that the Secretary of the Treasury was the President's first choice, but that Mr. McAdoo was reluctant to take it.

Obstacles to Vanish.
The situation today is that the obstacles which seemed to have presented themselves toward a handling of both the Treasury Department work and the task of railroad administration are going to be removed by the very plans that are being suggested whereby the roads would be financed.

In the first place, Mr. McAdoo would naturally surround himself with railroad men familiar with the detailed operation of the railroads, but the financial side would be superimposed on the Treasury Department. The Secretary today has a remarkable organization of financial experts—the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board and men like Frank Vanderlip. He can draw to his side the financial brains of the country to advise with him.

Arrangement Temporary.
Of course the arrangement would be temporary and later on the problem began to be solved the Secretary doubtless would turn over to another the practical administration of the whole thing.

In favor of the choice of Mr. McAdoo, it is being argued that he has the energy to tackle the transportation problem and see it through. Since the beginning of the war, Mr. McAdoo has had big burdens, but seems to have gotten through with them all by reason of his executive ability.

He directed the Liberty loan campaign, is working out the war risk insurance measures passed by the last Congress, and has been supervising the financial arrangements between this country and the allies.

Lord Northcliffe and other members of the foreign missions that have come to this country have not hesitated to express their faith in the Secretary of the Treasury and Andrew Bonar Law recently paid Mr. McAdoo a compliment in parliament.

His Envisable Record.
Before becoming Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo engineered the Hudson tunnels project.

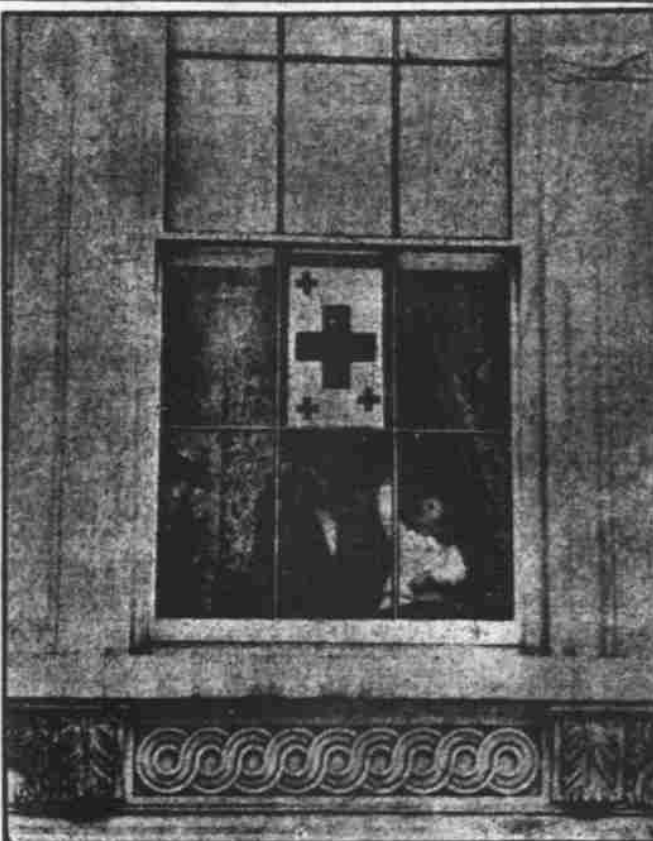
All these things are being urged as proof of the fitness of Mr. McAdoo for the tremendous responsibility which the duties of railroad administrator would involve.

The fact is that men who have the ear of the President, men in the Cabinet and men familiar with transportation problems, are marshaling convincing arguments in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, as stated above, the indications today are that when the appointment is announced, which should be within the next week, it will be that of William Gibbs McAdoo.

PENROSE ARRAIGNS FARM LOAN SYSTEM

Charge that a scandalous condition exists in the farm loan system and that the farm loan banks are in virtual bankruptcy was made on the floor of the Senate this afternoon by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania.

The White House Red Cross Flag



Little Ellen Wilson McAdoo, two and one-half years old, may be the youngest Red Cross worker, but what she lacks in years she makes up for in enthusiasm. In fact she showed so much enthusiasm in hanging a Red Cross service in the front window of the White House that only the protecting arms of her mother prevented the President's granddaughter from toppling off the chair upon which she stood for the ceremony.

The flag placed in the White House window contains four stars, representing the membership of the President and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones.

FAMILIES CAN'T LIVE ON U. S. SALARIES

Here are some highlights in testimony of Mrs. Florence Johnson, of 114 Fifth street north-east, whose husband, now a clerk in the Postoffice, used to be chief of the money order division under President Grover Cleveland, before the Postal Subcommittee of the House:

"When my husband was making \$2,400 a year, milk was 6 cents a quart; today, when my husband's salary is \$1,200, milk is 15 cents a quart."

"I want to buy a Liberty bond; I want to buy savings stamps, but I can't do so on what my husband gets."

"I want to 'hoor' with Hoover, but I can't if I don't get anything to 'hoor' with."

"Gentlemen, you have working for you in the Postal Department men who are gentlemen and who are starving."

"For God's sake help us out."

"I haven't had a new dress for years. And you'll agree I need one."

Salaries paid Government clerks and postal employees are not adequate to meet the actual needs of even small families; in frequent cases there is not sufficient food in the homes and purchasing clothing is a problem met in many cases by not making the purchases.

This is the gist of testimony brought out today when the unpaid Government employees got their first opportunity to formally present to Congress facts and figures to show the impossibility of living on their present salaries.

Two hearings were begun in the Capitol today.

Greatest interest was shown in the hearing on the Keating bill before the House Appropriations Committee room.

The other hearing was on the several bills introduced to better the living conditions of postal workers. This hearing was held in the House Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads room before the Bell subcommittee.

Time Is Limited.
Chairman Byrns, of the Legislative Subcommittee, asked members of the executive council of the Federal Employees' organization to continue their argument to not more than a half hour.

With the air tense, the House of Representatives shortly after 11 o'clock started debate on the national prohibition amendment approved by the Senate.

Bitterness over organized labor's opposition to the amendment developed in the opening speech for the "drys" by Congressman Webb, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and co-author of the resolution.

"Samuel Gompers never has and does not represent organized labor on this question. The great body of American labor realizes well the great benefit to them of this amendment," said Webb.

Gompers, in a full page advertisement in local papers, had addressed an open letter to Webb in defense of beer and light wines.

"Lie," Says Cooper.
The attack on Gompers was taken up by Cooper, Ohio.

"It is a bold-faced lie," he shouted. "to say labor in this country is opposed to prohibition. Youngstown, Akron, and Columbus, labor centers in my State, voted dry at the recent election. The State went wet because of the ability of some prospectors in Hamilton county to find things, and at the last moment they found 1,000 wet votes. Leave out Cincinnati and Hamilton county, the wettest section of the United States, and Ohio and the labor centers in it were overwhelmingly dry."

To Control Time.
One Democrat and one Republican from each side were selected to control the division of time in the debate: Webb and Volstead for the dries, and Gard and Graham for the wets. This plan was adopted after Republicans defeated an attempt to place a Democrat in charge of the dries' time, and a Republican in control of the other half.

With the galleries crowded by temperance advocates, Speaker Clark warned against outbursts and asked members for an orderly debate.

Gard, Ohio, opening for the opposition, sounded the keynote of the wets. State rights and war harmony would be injured by raising the national prohibition issue in the various States at this time, said Gard.

He pleaded against "prostituting the Constitution" by grafting onto it purely police powers belonging under State jurisdiction. He urged against "disrupting the country during the war, dissipating the nation's workers, and precipitating bitter strife throughout the States for the next six or seven years."

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DISASTER ANNOUNCED BY HEAD OF ADMIRALTY

One British Destroyer, Seven
Neutral Ships Among Vessels
Destroyed When Four Foo
Warships Make Daring Raid.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Four German destroyers carried out a successful raid in British waters early Wednesday morning, sinking eight merchantmen, one British destroyer, five armed trawlers and damaging one other destroyer.

The announcement of these losses were made in the house of commons late today by First Lord of the Admiralty Geddes and Dr. McNamara, financial secretary to the admiralty.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, said five neutral merchant ships had been sunk and one British.

McNamara said two neutral merchantmen had been sunk off the river Tyne.

Second Warship Hit.
The British destroyer sunk was the Partridge. The second British destroyer, which formed an armed convoy for the fleet, according to Geddes was the Pelorus.

The Pelorus, according to Geddes, had a hole blown in her hull, but escaped. On board her there were four British killed and two wounded.

Geddes reported there were fifty survivors of the Partridge and the trawlers, of which ten were wounded, which had been picked up by the four German destroyers who attacked, and taken to Kiel.

Eighty-eight Scandinavian civilians, of whom two were women, and ten British survivors, were rescued by destroyers. Others reached Norway in open boats.

Bound For Norway.
The ships were all part of a convoy bound for Norway. One of the merchantmen was a neutral, the other five being British ships. Two British destroyers formed the armed escort of the fleet.

Geddes declared that an admiralty inquiry was proceeding to ascertain why the protecting British forces were not present at the time their convoy was attacked.

This is the second time that fast German warships have successfully attacked a convoy of merchantmen under convoy of British warships. The previous occurrence was in the North sea, and both British patrol vessels were sunk, with a number of Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish ships that they convoyed.

LEADER OF SOCIALISTS
IN BERLIN IS KAISER'S
ENVOY TO BOLSHEVIKI

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17.—Philip Scheidemann, leader of the German majority Socialists, is here today conferring with Bolsheviki Minister Orlovsky on peace between Germany and Russia.

"I am very sorry, but I cannot discuss the nature of my conference with M. Orlovsky," Scheidemann said today.

Orlovsky was equally reticent. From other sources, however, it was reported that Scheidemann had been clothed with full powers by the German government, which had directed the peace angling at Stockholm rather than at Brest Litovsk, because proceedings at the latter place were subject to full publicity by the Bolsheviki.

The Brest Litovsk conference of ministers, representing the armies of Germany and Russia, will presumably continue, irrespective of negotiations at Stockholm.

The Bolsheviki, it was reported, first suggested the conference with Scheidemann at the Swedish city, in the belief they could line up Scheidemann's majority Socialists against German imperialism.

Four Months' Effort.
After four months' effort Scheidemann has finally managed to meet with a representative of Russia to angle for peace. Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists, is a firm supporter of the German government, managing in some inexplicable way to fit in with Germany's autocratic course.

It was Scheidemann who last Summer tried for weeks to call an international Socialist "conference" for peace at Stockholm. At that time it was known that he was a direct agent of the German autocratic government, and presumably the government was seeking to foster just such an alleged Socialist meeting.

At any rate, the German government made preparations whereby German "Socialists" of the Scheidemann

CUT SOLONS' PAY, SAYS KENYON

Shall members of Senate and House have their pay reduced during the war period?

Senator Kenyon of Iowa has raised a question sharply by a bill which he presented today which would reduce the salaries of the solons from \$7,500 to \$5,000.

Last session Senator Kenyon stirred this subject up by expressing the view that in these troubled times of war when other folks were obliged to curtail, Congress ought to do likewise.

"The great majority of the people are obliged to get along with less. Why should not members of Congress do so?" is the view of Senator Kenyon.

Opposition—Of Course.
It is not a violation of confidence nor any infringement of the rules of the censorship to state publicly that the bill is not going to encounter a wave of enthusiasm at the Capitol. The prospects for its passage cannot be said to be brilliant.

In fact, some of the colleagues of Senator Kenyon are understood to have advised him not to introduce the measure at all.

In addition to presenting the bill to reduce the pay of those in Congress, Senator Kenyon today offered a bill which would remove the exemption of Senators and House members from the excess profit tax.

Would Raise Clerks.
While Senator Kenyon believes that it would be well if those in Congress would set an example to the country by accepting reductions of pay, and thus lessening the drain on the Treasury, he does not favor reducing the pay of clerks and employees who are already getting low wages or salaries.

On the contrary, he believes they should be allowed reasonable increases.

The country will be interested to learn whether Government control of railroads is planned to benefit the people, give them efficient railroads and fair rates, or a plan to make up to the holders of railroad stocks for the past rascality and incompetency of railroad managers.

Is the United States Government to become a railroad builder, or is it to be a doctor for sick buyers of railroad securities.

SOCIALIST TRIES TO GET PASS UNDER FRAUDULENT NAME

E. C. Keyser, who is said to be a correspondent for a Philadelphia socialist newspaper, was taken into custody today by an agent of the Department of Justice, on the charge that he was trying to obtain a pass for the State, War and Navy Department building under the name of "R. E. Hamilton."

Keyser is placed under a \$1,000 bond, and the hearing has been set before United States Commissioner Hitt Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. When arrested Keyser said he frequently wrote articles under the name of "R. E. Hamilton," and that he saw no harm in having his pass made out that way.

Frankly admitting there is too much red tape in the conduct of the war, Major General Crozier, chief of ordinance today again placed the bulk of the blame on Congress.

A hot colloquy followed in the Senate war probe committee, with members taking Crozier to task for continually blaming Congress for America's unpreparedness.

Crozier, resuming his testimony, declared that Congress had a War Department estimate of \$2,900,000,000 on April 6, the day before war was declared.

"We didn't get the money until June 15," said Crozier.

"This was a lump sum estimate, which we asked authority to spend under direction of the President. Congress demanded detailed estimates. That was a great deal of time was lost."

Too Much Red Tape.
"Frankly now, general, there is too much red tape," said Senator Hitchcock asked.

"Yes, there is," said Crozier.

"Well, how can it be eliminated?"

"For one thing, Congress could have taken our word for this lump sum appropriation, and gotten detailed explanation afterward," replied Crozier.

Senators Hitchcock and Chamberlain forced him to admit that when estimates are made, they must be approved by the War College, then by the general staff, and last by the Secretary of War before Congress sees them.

This process, Crozier insisted, is unavoidable.

"You have no idea, evidently, how intricate the ordering of artillery is," he said.

Asked of Intimidation.
"What's intricate about ordering guns?" demanded Hitchcock. "You knew you would need a large number of guns. Why didn't you go ahead and order them? If a business man's place is burned, he doesn't sit down and figure out to the dollar what he'll need to spend to replace it; he orders by telegraph what he knows he'll need."

Senator Chamberlain said he couldn't understand how Congress tied things up by delaying the appropriation until June.

"You had money appropriated in 1916, which you had not spent," said Chamberlain. "Things you could have ordered, you didn't order, you didn't even contract for them."

"We had to revise the program which was contemplated by the 1916 appropriation," said Crozier. "It's true we had not ordered all the things we had the money for."

"Well, your explanation doesn't,"

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YESTERDAY

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GAINED

6,224 Lines of Advertising (22 Cols.)

Over the Corresponding Day (Dec. 17) Last Year.

EDGAR D. SHAW,
Publisher.